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ABSTRACT

Project STEP (Short Term Elective Program) is an outdoor-educational program that, through teaching wilderness survival skills and affording a necessity for their use, provides juvenile delinquents with a feeling of self-reliance and self-worth. The program is designed for committed youths, primarily males, at least 13 to 14 years of age, but preferably older. Participants must be within the normal range of intelligence, have not committed a violent offense and have expressed a desire to participate in the program. For the juvenile delinquent, this often means basic changes in his perceptions of himself and others, his self-concept and attitudes. Wilderness survival includes a long canoe trip and a three- to six-mile run each day. The youths learn to cook, keep clean in primitive circumstances, stay dry and build fires in the rain, paddle in the dark, read the compass, and sleep in tents. They learn elementary astronomy, a bit about the weather, and a lot about their own interactions with each other. The program has built-in stress, but includes group treatment, which takes the form of peer-group Reality Therapy, that emphasizes responsibility for personal behavior and its consequences. When the youths return home, they are actively assisted through a follow-up period to retain their new self-concept and attitude toward cooperation back in the community, and to find jobs or enroll in school. (Author/CKJ)

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Evaluation of Florida's STEP Program

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PROJECT STEP EVALUATION

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Project STEP (Short Term Elective Program) is an outdoor-educational program that, through teaching wilderness survival skills and affording a necessity for their use, provides juvenile delinquents with a feeling of self-reliance and self-worth. This unique program offered by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Youth Services (YS) constitutes an alternative to the state's other more traditional rehabilitative commitment programs. Project STEP is a contractual purchase of service program operated under the auspicies of the Hurricane Island Outward Bound School in Maine.

Project STEP is based in Fernandina Beach, Florida, where those youths accepted into the program spend an orientation and training phase preparatory to debarking on a wilderness excursion that consists of canoeing from the Atlantic Ocean through the Okeefenokee Swamp to the Gulf of Mexico. Following this trip, there is also a debriefing phase during which guidance and support are provided to the youth while he is reintegrated into his community.

The contract with Outward Bound provides for 15 staff members for the project. The staff includes a director, administrative director, course director, logistics manager, and assistant logistics manager. There are four instructors, four assistant instructors and two clerical workers, (a half-time office manager, and an assistant office manager).

Project STEP is budgeted at 30 slots with a 61 day length of stay. The program actually processes youths in groups of 8 to 10 and makes approximately 22 wilderness excursions per year. This works out to 180 youths participating in the program yearly. The 61 day stay of each group overlaps with those groups before and after it since a new group is started approximately every two to three weeks. While one group is at the intake stage, another may be in the middle of the wilderness trip and another in the follow-up period.

The program is designed for committed youths, primarily males, at least 13 to 14 years of age, but preferably older. Participants must be within the normal range of intelligence, have not committed a violent offense and have expressed a desire to participate in the program. While girls have very rarely been admitted, there has been disucussion of putting groups of girls in the program. Some leeway is allowed in the age and offense constraints. The desire to participate is integral to STEP which is an elective program.

The core purpose of Project STEP is to reduce the incidence and severity of delinquent behavior through the development of the individual's sense of self-reliance, his recognition of the need for cooperation with others and his environmental sensitivity. For the juvenile delinquent, this often means basic changes in his perceptions of himself and others, his self-concept and attitudes. Project STEP attempts to affect these changes through teaching wilderness survival. The long canoe trip is made in less than three weeks. Smoking or drinking is not permitted. The youths run three to six miles and canoe 15 to 30 miles every day. They learn to cook, keep clean in primitive circumstances, stay dry and build fires in the rain, paddle in the dark, read the compass, and sleep in tents. They learn elementary astronomy, a bit about the weather, and a lot about their own interactions with each other.

At a point near the middle of the course, the student is given a chance to experience "solo". It is a time to be alone, to get to know one's self, and to evaluate the course. The youth then rejoins the group with a slightly different perception of himself and what is going on around him. The culminating course activity is a six-mile "marathon" which all youths, as well as instructors, must complete in under an hour. They learn to push themselves beyond their accustomed exertions, in unfamiliar activities, and succeed.

The outdoor program has built-in stress, but it also includes group treatment, which takes the general form utilized in other Florida YS programs, of peer-group Reality Therapy, a therapy that emphasizes responsiblity for personal behavior and its consequences. When the youths return home, they are actively assisted through a follow-up period to retain their new self-concept and

attitude toward cooperation back in the community, and to find jobs or enroll in school.

Project STEP is funded through an LEAA grant which originally started in July, 1975. The program actually began operation in January, 1976. As a contracted program, it is required to pay $20,000 annually for its association with the national model program, Outward Bound Schools. The program is designed to process 180 clients a year with a 61 day total length of stay (including community follow-up). The overall program cost for the present year (FY 1977-78) is $309,557 which gives an average daily cost per child of $28.19 or a total cost per child of $1,720.

Due to the format of the program, youths cannot generally be committed directly to Project STEP because a child cannot join a session already in progress and the project has no holding capability other than inappropriate use of detention facilities. When the project is ready for a group of juveniles to begin a new orientation phase, youths must be recruited. Most often, this means they are transferred to STEP from other programs and the majority of these transfers come from training schools. This system of recruitment entails a hidden addition to the average cost per child participating in STEP since the time spent in other facilities and the cost of that time is not apparent in the length of stay and cost figures previously stated. This must be considered when comparing Project STEP to other programs for funding purposes.

B. DATA BASES

Three separate data sources offer relevant information about Project STEP clients and were, therefore, used in this report. The first source is a computerized data file which includes basic demographic variables plus information on the commitment, placement and subsequent movement, i.e., transfers, absconsions, furloughs of all committed youths. This data file was created in December, 1976, with a one-day survey of all youths in YS commitment programs on that date and is updated monthly from recap reports and quarterly from commitment packages.

Utilizing the above data file, this report will study a group of Project STEP clients comprising all admissions during the period January through April, 1977. This time period was chosen to be comparative to other programs since the data file was current only through October at the time analysis began and most other YS commitment programs have a six-month average length of stay. To select a group, most of whose members would have completed their commitment, required going back to admissions at least six months prior to October.

The second data set comprises information on Aftercare (AC), available from Case Review Forms, which are completed monthly on all youths who are under field supervision. These forms provide data on the frequency and types of services rendered to the youth, as well as information on violations and discharges. This study will examine all Aftercare data for the calendar year 1977, for youths furloughed to Aftercare from Project STEP. Since the data card is filled out on each youth every month he is under supervision, this aggregation of data includes multiple forms for each youth, i.e., one for the first month on Aftercare, one for the second month on Aftercare, etc. until discharge. To minimize the problems arising from this duplication, the data will be analyzed by grouping according to length of time on Aftercare, and percentages will be presented rather than number of cases.

The final source of data for this study is the Youth Services Central Commitment Files, which were checked for recidivism since furlough.

For this data base, it is necessary to select a sample of youths who have been out of the program long enough to allow for a twelve month follow-up of their record of any subsequent law violations. The period from February through September, 1976, was selected as the most recent period for which the files would be complete. The program recaps showed only 70 furloughs from Project STEP during this period. Of these, files were located on 65 cases all of which were included in the follow-up. Due to Project STEP's comparative newness, the 18-month follow-up done on some other programs was not possible. February, 1976, was the first month any youth was furloughed from Project STEP.

C. PROFILE OF PROJECT STEP POPULATION

The data file on committed youth showed that 80 youngsters were placed in Project STEP during the period January through April, 1977. Table 1 displays the basic population profile information.

During this time period, all of Project STEP's admissions were males. The age which the program design prefers is 16 years, and the average age of STEP placements was 16.3 years. Slightly less than one-third (30%) of the placements were black youths. In accordance with the project's policy of not accepting violent offenders, the data shows that only a small percentage (3%) of the commitment charges were felony crimes against persons. The majority (58%) of the admissions had been charged with property offenses while over a fourth (28%) of the cases were charged with a victimless or technical violation. Forty-four percent of the youths served were adjudicated for a misdemeanant offense.

TABLE 1

POPULATION PROFILE

OF JANUARY-APRIL, 1977

PROJECT STEP PLACEMENTS*

A. Age	Number	Percentage
12:	1	1
13:	3	5
14:	5	8
15:	15	23
16:	17	26
17:	22	34
18:	2	3
	65	100%

Mean Age: 16.3 years

B. Race	Number	Percentage
Black:	19	30
White:	45	70
	64	100%

C. Offense	Number	Percentage
Against Persons, Felony:	2	3
Against Property, Felony:	23	36
Victimless, Felony:	3	5
Against Persons, Misdemeanor:	7	11
Against Property, Misdemeanor:	14	22
Victimless, Misdemeanor:	7	11
Ungovernable:	0	-
Violations of Probation or Aftercare	8	12
	64	100%

*Where the total shown differs from 80, missing information on that variable accounts for the difference.

D. MOVEMENT/MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

The data file from which the profile statistics were obtained yields further more management-oriented information about how the 80 admissions to Project STEP moved through the commitment phase of their association with the Florida Juvenile Justice System. Table 2 displays some of this information.

A majority (60%) of the youths placed in Project STEP are first time commitments, but a much greater majority (48%) have gone through some other program or programs before being admitted to STEP and are, therefore, received as transfers. Most of the youths have some (although not lengthy) prior contact with the YS commitment system. They elect to try Project STEP as an alternative to other rehabilitative programs they have experienced even briefly, and perhaps not succeeded with, in the past. Those few for whom STEP is an initial placement tend to be older with 58% of the initially placed in STEP being ages 17 or over, as opposed to 37% of total placements. The initial placements also show a higher percentage of black youths. (Forty-two percent of initial placements are black as opposed to 30% overall.) The percentage of youths charged with only a victimless or technical violation is almost twice as high for cases transferred in or for initial placements, indicating that these youths are generally tried in other types of programs first.

Close to ninety percent of admissions to Project STEP completed the program successfully and were furloughed. Of the eight cases (10%) in this study who were transferred out to other programs, seven went to training schools and one to intensive counseling. One youth absconded and was not apprehended. Section D of Table 2 shows that youths with previous commitment experience actually have a higher success rate than do first time commitments in this program specifically tailored to help youths who chronically fail. The furlough rate is slightly higher for white youths but varies little with age.

The overall average length of stay (LOS) in Project STEP was 33.9 days. This does not include the follow-up done after the youth returns to his home and community which is included in the two months budgeted length of stay. There is no difference in the average length of stay between initial placements and clients transferred in

TABLE 2

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

STATUS AND MOVEMENT OF

PROJECT STEP PLACEMENTS

A. Type of Commitment	Number	Percentage
First Commitment:	48	60
Recommitment:	21	26
Revocation:	11	14
	80	100

B. Type of Placement	Number	Percentage
Initial Placement:	13	16
Transferred In:	67	84
	80	100

C. Type of Exit	Number	Percentage
Furlough:	71	89
Transferred Out:	8	10
Other Loss:	0	-
Inactive:	1	1
	80	100

D. Type of Commitment, by Type of Exit

		Type of Exit			
		Furlough	Transfer Out	Inactive	Total
Type of Commitment	First Commitment	41 (85)	6 (13)	1 (2)	48 (100)
	Recommitment or Revocation	30 (94)	2 (6)	-	32 (100)
	Total	71	8	1	80

E. Mean Length of Stay (LOS) at Project STEP (N=79*) :33.9 days

(Note: all cases stayed 45 days or less)

Mean LOS for furloughs (N=71) :35.8 days
Mean LOS for transfers (N=8) :17.1 days

*One youth was still committed to Project STEP but was on inactive status, so no length of stay could be calculated.

F. TOTAL LENGTH OF COMMITMENT, BY TYPE OF EXIT

Type of Exit	Total Length of Commitment: 0-45 days	46-120 days	121-180 days	181-240 days	241 + days	Total
Furlough	12(17)	26(36	19(27)	7(10)	7(10)	71(100%)
Transfer Out	-	1(20	1(20	1(20	2(40	5(100%)
Total	12	27	20	8	9	76**

G. MEAN TOTAL LENGTH OF COMMITMENT, BY TYPE OF ENTRANCE AND TYPE OF EXIT

Type of Entrance	Type of Exit: Furlough	Transfer Out	Total
Initial Placement	36.3 days (N=12)	190.0 days (N=1)	48.2 days (N=13)
Transfer In	148.7 days (N=59)	223.0 days (N=4)	153.5 days (N=63)
Total	129.7 days (N=72)	216.4 days (N=5)	135.4 days (N=76)

**Three of the youths who had transferred out were still committed in October so their total commitment time could not yet be calculated.

(34.0 days and 33.9 days respectively). However, there is a very significant relationship between the length of stay and type of exit from the program. (See Part E of Table 2). This is basically explained in that clients who transfer out generally do so during the initial orientation phase of the program. Once a youth begins the long canoe trip, he is expected to finish it.

Total commitment time (calculated as the number of days from the first admission to a commitment program, following the commitment or revocation order, to the date of furlough) is longer than the length of stay in the project except for those clients who are both directly admitted and furloughed. Youths who are transferred in or out must essentially "start over" following the transfer. However, due to the short stay of Project STEP successes, even the average total commitment time of all STEP admissions in this study (135.4 days) is quite low considering that the overall YS budgeted average stay is six months. (See Parts F and G of Table 2).

A final item of movement/management information to be considered is YS policy of in-district placement. Youth Services has a long-range goal of making each district as self-sufficient as possible with relation to commitment slots. For Project STEP, this has proved partially infeasible. Initial attempts to limit use of STEP to a few nearby districts did not result in enough usage of the program and its unique format is sometimes particularly sought for youths from other districts. Currently, clients are accepted from anywhere in the state, but the staff try to arrange for groups from a particular area to go through the program together to facilitate the follow-up done after youths return to their community. Of this group of 80 admissions, 48 (60%) were from District IV where the facility is located. Another 16 (20%) were from District VII which is geographically close. The rest of the youths came from various areas around the state. One explanation for this scattering is that transfers from a training school are sometimes admitted to the program as a group and their home districts would vary.

E. AFTERCARE INFORMATION

As stated in the data base section, a Case Review Form (CRF) is completed monthly on each youth on Aftercare. The analyses which follow are based on an aggregation of CRF's for the calendar year 1977 for youth who were furloughed from Project STEP. This aggregation yielded 990 CRF's on former STEP residents, over 98 percent of which fall within a range of 0-31 months on Aftercare*. The number of forms falling in the categories of zero months on AC through nine months on Aftercare averages 82 forms per month. The average for each month; 10 to 18 months, is 17, and for 19 to 31 months, it is one per month.

The technique of arranging the data according to the number of months each youth had been under Aftercare supervision when the CRF was completed allows one to see how Aftercare services vary according to how long the child has been under supervision. Having viewed the data on a month-by-month basis and determined that services vary little within certain ranges of length of Aftercare supervision, the decision was made to present grouped data. The problem of duplication of cases is minimized by simply presenting percentages rather than numbers. Table 3 includes four cross-tabulations which show the pattern of service provision to Aftercare cases. All services show a basically declining trend as length of Aftercare supervision increases. The tables show: Part (A): Regardless of length of time on Aftercare, less than 20% of youths attend any groups at all; Part (B): The greatest segment (about 40%) of the Aftercare population see their counselors only one or two times a month, and one-third of the cases have no individual contact with their counselor; Part (C): In two fifths of the cases, the counselor made no monthly contact with the child's parents; and Part (D): Volunteer friends are assigned to a very small percentage of cases and show no involvement in cases with 10 months or more on Aftercare.

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*There was one case with a 205 month stay on Aftercare which was undoubtedly a coding error, and 15 cases were missing length of stay information.

TABLE 3

AFTERCARE SERVICES

BY NUMBER OF MONTHS YOUTH HAS BEEN ON AFTERCARE (AC)

A. NUMBER OF GROUPS MONTHLY BY NUMBER OF MONTHS ON AC; PERCENT OF STEP AFTERCARE CASES ATTENDING EACH

		Number of months on Aftercare						
		0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-18	19 +	
Number of Counselor-Led Groups attended	0	82	82	83	89	89	96	
	1-2	11	9	8	7	11	-	
	3-4	7	9	8	4	-	4	
	5 +	0	-	1	-	-	-	
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(N=990)

B. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CONTACTS BY NUMBER OF MONTHS ON AC; PERCENT OF STEP AFTERCARE CASES RECEIVING EACH

		Number of months on Aftercare					
		0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-18	19 +
Number of Counselor Individual Contacts with Youth	0	20	31	40	42	48	36
	1-2	44	45	38	40	33	27
	3-4	22	15	18	11	9	32
	5 +	14	9	4	7	9	5
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

C. PERCENT OF STEP AFTERCARE CASES WHOSE PARENTS RECEIVED EACH NUMBER OF CONTACTS MONTHLY, BY NUMBER OF MONTHS ON AC

		Number of months on Aftercare					
		0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-18	19 +
Number of Counselor Individual Contacts with Parents	0	33	40	42	52	58	46
	1-2	49	46	44	40	28	32
	3-4	13	11	8	6	14	18
	5 +	5	3	6	2	-	4
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

D. PERCENT OF STEP AFTERCARE CASES WHO HAVE A VOLUNTEER FRIEND, BY NUMBER OF MONTHS ON AC

	Number of months on Aftercare			
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10 +
Yes, Volunteer Friend	2%	4%	2%	-

One goal of STEP is to help youths completing the program to successfully reintegrate into their communities. During the community follow-up period, enrollment in school or acquisition of employment is actively encouraged by project staff. This emphasis is continued by Aftercare counselors. Involvement in one or both of these activities is beleived to have a strong positive effect on successful avoidance of reinvolvement with the criminal justice system (recidivism). According to this study, only 35% of the STEP Aftercare cases were enrolled in academic school during the first three months following furlough. This drops off slightly but averages about one-third of the cases over time. Overall, just under 3% of the cases enrolled in vocational school and this tended to be higher for the period 7-18 months following release than for the first six month period. Involvement in paid employment exists for slightly over one-third of the cases with the lowest percentages at the two ends of the time frame; cases on Aftercare for under 4 months or over 18 months. The first instance is explained by the difficulty unskilled and under-educated teenagers encounter in securing employment. The latter may well reflect that youths who successfully maintain employment are more likely to be released from Aftercare sooner than those who do not. Overall, approximately 60% of the cases are involved in school and/or employment. This percentage varies little for cases in the range of 0-18 month stays on Aftercare but drops to 50% for those on Aftercare 19 months or longer.

The data base of Case Review Forms provides two indicators related to the nature of post-furlough behavior. Both are "outcome" measures and offer evidence of deviation from lawfulness. The first measure, shown in Part A of Table 4, involves violations of Aftercare. Approximately 16% of the cases have committed some violation. New law violations are more common than technical violations. The critical periods in relation to this measure appear to be 7 to 9 months and 19 or more months following release. The rise in incidence of violations during the 7 to 9 month period may indicate a tendency by counselors to eventually find that inappropriate behavior which began at some point following release can no longer be tolerated. That is, the youth may have "used up" his first and second chances to "make it" on Aftercare. The rise after 19 months simply confirms, as seen in school and job involvement, that youth retained on Aftercare for a lengthy time are likely to be experiencing intermitent problems

TABLE 4

AFTERCARE OUTCOME MEASURES

BY NUMBER OF MONTHS YOUTH HAS BEEN ON AFTERCARE

A. PERCENT OF STEP AFTERCARE CASES COMMITTING VIOLATIONS, BY NUMBER OF MONTHS ON AFTERCARE

	Number of months on Aftercare					
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-18	19 +
Violations						
None	86	85	80	85	88	73
New Law Violation	10	9	14	14	9	18
Other Violation (technical)	4	6	6	1	3	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100% (N=990)

B. PERCENT OF STEP AFTERCARE CASES IN EACH DISCHARGE CATEGORY, BY NUMBER OF MONTHS ON AFTERCARE WHEN DISCHARGED

	Number of months on Aftercare when discharged							
	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-18	19 +	Total	Percent of Total
Losses from AC to:								
Honorable Discharge	10 (5)	34 (16)	38 (18)	10 (5)	8 (4)	-	100% (48)	53%
YS Recommitment	9 (1)	46 (5)	18 (2)	9 (1)	9 (1)	9 (1)	100% (11)	12%
AC Revocation	47 (8)	18 (3)	29 (5)	-	-	6 (1)	100% (17)	19%
Adult Court	33 (2)	17 (1)	-	33 (2)	-	17 (1)	100% (6)	7%
Absconder	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (0)	-
Other	38 (3)	12 (1)	12 (1)	-	-	38 (3)	100% (8)	9%
Total	21 (19)	29 (26)	29 (36)	9 (8)	5 (5)	7 (6)	100% (90)	100%

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and perhaps avoidance of reincarceration has become less meaningful over time.

Part B of Table 4 displays the second indicator: type of discharge. Of the 90 Project STEP cases receiving a discharge from Aftercare during 1977, 53% were successful, 31% were recommitted or revoked to Youth Services commitment programs for a new offense or a technical violation and 7% went to adult court. Over three-fourths of all cases discharged had spent less than 10 months on Aftercare regardless of the type of discharge.

F. RECIDIVISM

Project STEP recaps show 70 furloughs during the period February through September, 1976. This section of the evaluation presents a follow-up on the 65 cases for whom a commitment file or record of discharge could be located. The purpose of this follow-up is to determine recidivism rates 12 months after program completion. Recidivism is important in terms of funding as well as management because it is the most costly form of failure, since the youth returns to expensive commitment programs. The definition utilized by Youth Services for evaluation purposes is:

> Recidivism: Subsequent revocation or recommitment to the juvenile justice system, or admission to the adult criminal justice system by being placed on adult probation, given a suspended sentence or committed to a jail or prison.

The recidivism data found by studying the STEP follow-up population is presented in Table 5. Twelve months following furlough, 28% of the population had recidivated which translates to a 72% success rate. Three youths (5%) had more than one incidence of recidivist behavior during the 12 month period. Only one of the recidivists was charged with a technical violation, the rest committed some new law violation.

Of the 18 recidivists, eight had their aftercare revoked, nine went back to juvenile court and were recommitted and one entered the adult system.

The average length of time from furlough to recidivism for those who did recidivate was 144 days, which is about 4.7 months. While all the failures occurred within nine months, the majority of the recommitments were during the first four months of supervision while most of the revocations occurred during the period six to nine months after furlough.

TABLE 5

RECIDIVISM

A. TWELVE MONTH RECIDIVISM RATE

28% recidivism 12 months after furlough (18 of 65)

revoked:	8
recommitted:	9
in adult system:	1

B. MULTIPLE RECIDIVISM

Three youths (5%) had more than one recidivism during the 12 month follow-up.

C. TECHNICAL VIOLATION OR NEW LAW VIOLATION

The recidivism offenses of the 18 recidivists were:

technical violations:	1
new law violations:	17

G. POLICY CONCERNS

Project STEP compares well with other types of programs on success measures in that only a small percentage (11%) of admissions do not complete the program and of those who complete it, less than one-third (28%) recidivate during the next year. Despite this success, there are some concerns with program policy. The average daily cost per child of over $28 is based on the budgeted length of stay of two months. However, as this report shows, each youth spends an average of less than 34 days actually at the project site. The intake or recruitment period, the community follow-up period, and an instructor break are included in the 61 days for which the project is budgeted. While one must recognize the need for these phases, they artifically lower the cost per day which would appear much greater if only the time actually spent at STEP were considered.

Another concern with Project STEP is its inability to accept many direct admissions. Due to the necessity of receiving children only during the limited intake periods, most youths are admitted as transfers. Here again is a hidden financial factor since the youth who is transferred in has already incurred costs during his previous stay in another facility. The total commitment time of youths who transfer into STEP averages more than 100 days longer than direct admissions. Perhaps a low cost holding facility, particularly for housing youths awaiting admission to STEP, could be made feasible, preferably a base-camp where a pre-STEP orientation could begin. With such a facility in use, the separate recruitment phase of the project might be eliminated.

Another method of enabling the acceptance of more direct admissions would be an extension of the operational plan on overcrowding in detention. This plan requires that youths being considered for non-residential placement be kept at home, rather than in detention facilities, until a slot becomes available. This policy of home detention while awaiting placement might prove workable for some youths who could be accepted into STEP at the beginning of the project's next cycle following their commitment. This policy could at least be used to limit the current recruitment from training schools and other programs.

APPENDIX

List of Offenses - Grouped

Felony - Against Persons:	Murder Manslaughter Sexual Battery Armed Robbery Other Robbery Aggravated Assault
Felony - Property:	Arson Burglary/B&E Grand Larceny Auto Theft Receiving Stolen Property Other Felony
Felony - Victimless:	Concealed Firearm Narcotic Drug Law Violation
Misdemeanor - Against Persons:	Non-aggravated Assault
Misdemeanor - Property:	Unauthorized use of Motor Vehicle Petit Larceny Shoplifting
Misdemeanor - Victimless:	Marijuana Other Drug Law Violation Alcoholic Beverage Offense Concealed Weapon (exept firearm) Criminal Mischief Trespassing Prostitution Misdemeanor Sex Offense Disorderly Intoxication Loitering and Prowling Traffic (delinquency) Other Misdemeanor
Ungoverable:	1st time ungovernable Two previous adjudications
Technical:	Violation of Probation Violation of Aftercare